

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1868.

[No. 2071.]

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

PROFILES.

CUT AND FRAMED;

AND

PROFILE LIKENESS.

DONE IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;

NEXT door to Mr. I. ROBINSON'S Store on

King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian

Queen Tavern.

January 13. *ad.*

TO RENT,

A convenient two story Dwelling House and
Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-
streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay.

Eliza Wilton, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12. *eo*

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, a complete
House Servant.

Apply to
The Printer.

December 22. *d*

TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,

4 hds. West-India Rum,

10 gr. casks L. P. Tenerife Wine,

16 casks Rice,

123 Shares Marine Insurance Stock.

For Sale by
Catlett and Fisk.

November 19. *d*

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of manag-
ing a house. To one of good character lib-
eral wages will be given. Enquire of the Prin-
ter.

Sept. 9. *d*

TO RENT,

and possession given on the 1st of November
next.

The three story Brick House

in the corner of King and Columbia streets,

now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. For

terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living

next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. *dtf*

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogheads Muscovado Sugar,

70 bags green Coffee

15 hogheads well flavored Rum

5 pipes Cognac Brandy

12 quarter casks Sherry Wine

15 hds Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines,

and Groceries.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port

5 do. Madeira

50 quarter casks Lisbon

12 do. particular Tenerife

13 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cognac brandy

5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin

5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum

12 do. first quality molasses

5 do. green copperas

2 do. alum

20 do. brown sugar

20 bags pimento

15 do. pepper

10 cns's young hyson

10 do. hyson skin

5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee

150 kegs madder

50 do. ground ginger

50 do. raisins

500 lbs. bacon, well cured

5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for

use on hand—with a number of other

goods—all of which he will sell low on his

terms.

Aug. 31

Broker's Office.

THE subscriber again tenders his service
to the public, and will at all times be ready
to make advances on deposits—or to procure
cash for good paper.—The strictest delicacy
and secrecy may be relied on.

A. LINDO, Broker.

Dec 23

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quali-
ty CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish
to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30

NOTICE.

I WISH to hire for the ensuing year, twen-
ty able bodied NEGRO MEN, to be em-
ployed on the Little River Turnpike Road.—
Good usage, liberal wages, and punctual pay-
ment may be relied on.

R. Ratcliffe,

Agent for L. R. T. Company.

December 30.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as execu-
tor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn,
deceased, respectfully requests those who have
claims against the estate, to lodge them prop-
erly authenticated, in the hands of Robert
I. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John H. Peyton,
of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will for-
ward them immediately to the subscriber.

Those persons indebted to the deceased,
will please make payment to either the above
mentioned gentlemen, or

T. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, Jan. 2. *cof*

Ten Thousand Dollars worth OF GOODS FOR SALE.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on MON-
DAY, the first day of next February, in
the town of DUMFRIES, at the store-house
formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES MUSCHETT,
deceased.

About 10,000 dollars worth of
GOODS tolerably well assorted. The said
goods will be laid off and sold in parcels of
from forty to one hundred dollars amount in
each parcel.

A credit of nine months will be given on
one half of the purchase and fifteen months
on the balance, the purchaser to give bond
(to carry interest from the date if not punctu-
ally paid) and approved security before the
goods are removed.

The sale of said goods will continue from
day to day until the whole are sold.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the
firms of JOHN M. MUSCHETT and Co. JAMES
MUSCHETT, senior, and Co. and JOHN and
CHARLES MUSCHETT and Co. are hereby no-
tified and requested to come forward without
delay and settle their respective accounts and
pay off the same to the subscriber, who is ful-
ly authorized and empowered by JOHN M.
MUSCHETT, the surviving partner in the a-
foresaid firms, to settle and receive all such
debts; otherwise I shall be under the neces-
sity of bringing suits against every person ow-
ing anything to said firms immediately, who
fails to comply with the foregoing request.

All those who have claims against said
firms will please to forward them to me as
soon as convenient.

John Linton,

Attorney-in fact for John

M. Muschett.

Dumfries, } *dtf*

Dec. 9, [11] }

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the town of Alexandria, on

Christmas day,

A Negro Man named Ben.

Belonging to Mrs. Fendall;

AGED about 21 years, tall, straight and
spare in his form; with hollow eyes,
short nose, head long and projecting behind,
full high forehead; a small scar on one of his
legs, supposed the left leg; he is somewhat
timid, answers quickly when spoken to and
sometimes stammers a little, by trade a gar-
dener, but he has been lately employed in
Mr. Moore's sugar refinery in Alexandria,
and it is probable can read and write. Had on
and took with him a variety of clothing, which
as well as his name, he will probably change.
It is supposed he has taken the road to Balti-
more. Ten Dollars will be given, if he is
taken up in this neighborhood, or the above
reward, if more than twenty miles from A-
lexandria.

Edmund I. Lee.

January 4

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Has received by the ship William and John

from Liverpool,

FALL GOODS.

October 24. *d*

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at eleven
o'clock, will be sold, on the premises,
Several valuable Lots Ground,
situated on the corner of Fairfax and Duke
streets.—Terms will be made known at the
place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

January 12. *dtf*

TO RENT,

The three story Dwelling-House, Bake-
House, Flour-Shed and Out-Houses, belong-
ing to Thomas Crandell, deceased situate on
Union-street, between King & Prince-streets
—Also, a House, Stable and Out-House, to-
gether with the Lot adjoining, situate at the
West End, For further particulars enquire of
Anthony Rhodes.

January 12.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Al-
tholla, on the north side of Prince-
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For par-
ticulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO REAT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. Fitz-
gerald, situate on Water-street, having every
convenience to accommodate a genteel fami-
ly. Immediate possession may be had.—Ap-
ply as above.

January 12. *6m*

AUGUSTINE NEWTON,

King-Street, nearly opposite to Morris Tavern,

HAS ON TAP,

Old Cognac BRANDY,

Maderia and London Particular Tenerife

WINES,

Holland GIN,

Rye WHISKEY and

Barbadoes MOLASSES.

TOGETHER WITH

Brown, lump and loaf Sugars, by the barrel

or smaller quantity; Young Hyson, Hyson

and Imperial Teas; Coffee; Chocolate; Soap

and Candles.

With a general assortment of

German, English and East-India GOODS.

All of which will be sold wholesale and re-
tail, at very moderate prices for prompt pay.

A constant supply of FLOUR for family

use, and an elegant REGISTER STOVE for

sale.

January 11. *d*

Landing, this Day,

From schooner Freighter, Captain Thomas,

from Portland, and for sale by

Laurason and Fowle,

10 tons St. Peterburgh clean hemp

100 bolts Russia duck

50 do. Raven's do.

100 barrels New-England rum

30 do. tanner's oil

80 boxes mould candles

80 tons Pluister Paris

800 sides seal leather.

IN STORE,

15 pipes Holland Gin

3 do. Bordeaux brandy

0 boxes mould candles

10 do. spermaceti do.

800 do. brown soap

70 do. chocolate

20 casks cheese

1000 sides seal leather

5 hds. and 20 bis. Mus. segars.

January 13. *d*

Just Received,

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from

Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,

6 punches Jamaica Spirits

6 barrels first quality Cheese

10 do. mens stout shoes

100 sides Seal Leather of extra nice quali-
ty

30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.

Said Schooner Jane returns to Bos-
ton. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 21. *d*

ALMANACS for 1868,

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart.

December 17,

Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE Negotiable at the bank of Alex-
andria, dated Dec. 21st, at sixty days for
five hundred and seventy five dollars, drawn
by Mr. James Russell in favor of Joseph M.
Mandeville.

Payment is stopped and all persons are cau-
tioned against receiving it.

January 16. *dt*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to John Horner and
Son and Horner and Piles, are desired to pay
all accounts due to the above firms, to Abel
Janney as their agent, and his receipt shall be
good against us; and he is hereby authorized
to bring suits against all persons indebted to
the above firms where necessary, and to col-
lect the debts due us.

John Horner, sen.

John Horner, jun.

Lewis Piles.

January 7.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS,

HAS RECEIVED

6000 lb. Goshen Cheele 1st quality

1 ton assorted Patent Shot,

50 half chests & boxes

Imperial,

Young Hyson, & } TEAS,

Hyson-skin,

8 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,

40 bis. Rye Whiskey,

15 cases old-Medoc Claret superior

quality,

70 lb. Nutmegs,

50 dozen London Mustard,

5 casks London refined Salt-petre,

15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,

30 boxes Soap,

25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,

45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,

80 boxes Havana Segars,

5 cwt. Zante Currants,

Raisins in boxes and casks,

Pearl and hulled Barley,

A small quantity basket sakt.

Which with a very general assortment of

Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell

low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 16

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, of Charles county and
state of Maryland, having obtained letters of
administration on the personal estate of Tho-
mas Andrew Dyson, late of the county afore-
said deceased, hereby gives notice to all per-
sons having claims against the said deceased's
estate, that they are hereby warned to exhib-
it them, with the vouchers, properly authen-
ticated, to Thomas Price, living near the Hill-
Top, in Charles county, Maryland, on or be-
fore the first day of July next; they may o-
therwise by law be exempted from all benefit
of the said deceased's estate.—Given under
my hand this 29th day of December, 1867.

Judith C. Dyson, Adm'r.

of Thomas A. Dyson, deceased

January 1. *law3t*

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans'
Court of Charles county, will be offered
at public sale, on MONDAY, the 25th day of
January next, if fair; if not, on the next fair
day thereafter, at the residence of the subscri-
ber living near Nanjemoy church, in Charles
county—the residue of the Personal Estate of
Thomas Andrew Dyson late of Charles county
deceased.

Consisting of valuable negro men, women,
and one likely boy, and some plantation uten-
sils. A credit of six months will be given, the
purchasers giving bonds or notes with appro-
ved security, bearing interest from the day of
sale.

Judith C. Dyson, Adm'r

of Thomas Andrew Dyson, deceased.

January 1. *law3t*

TO LEASE,

For one or more years,

The Store-Houses formerly
occupied by JAMES PARK at Broadfield, on the
main road to Westmoreland county, Vir. and
within two miles of Mattox Bridge: consist-
ing of a store room, counting room with a fire
place, and a small lodging room below stairs
a large bale room above and a spacious bale
house near the store house, in good order—
fire wood and stableage for one or two horses
may be had in the bargain, and Mrs. Park
will board one or two young men.—For terms
apply to JOHN MUNCASTER, in Alexan-
dria, or to

Townsend S. Dade,

at Broadfield,

December 17, *law7t*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 11.

DEBATE.

On the bill from the Senate for making appropriation for building an additional number of gun boats, for the protection of our ports and harbors.

[CONTINUED.]

MR. RHEA (T.) said, before the question was taken on the passage of this bill, he wished to make a few observations. Had the bill been positive in its provisions, he should have doubted whether to have given it the additional weight of his vote; but the bill being only an authority given to the executive to erect a particular means of defence, and having full confidence that any money appropriated in this manner would be employed for the advantage of the nation in general, he felt inclined to give his vote in favor of it. The first question which presented itself was, whether protection was necessary or not; and if this question had been properly considered, it would have remedied a great many objections which had been made to the bill. It seemed to be the general opinion that something should be done; one gentleman said they were at war, one represented them as on the eve of war, another that they were neither at peace or war, but every one contemplated our situation as somewhat dangerous. If then they assumed the position that protection was necessary, it was easy to discover who were to be protected—the people of the U. S. and their possessions: and under this general head could be brought into view all that need be considered on the present occasion. A question now arose, by what means this protection was to be afforded? The answer to this would embrace every principle of defence which had been proposed to the house by bill, resolution, or in any other way; and in answer to the objection that every particular part of defence was not brought into view at once, it might be answered that it would require considerable time and long discussion to digest the whole great system of defence, as parts of which one gentleman wished a large army, one fortifications, one a navy, and one gun boats: but the measure proposed by the bill should be now determined, as it was proper immediately to commence the work of defence. A reason had been urged against this bill, that in contemplating any particular mode of defence they should adapt it to a general system, and to such an extent would be proportionable to the resources of the nation. Mr. R. conceived that the resources of the country would be sufficient to carry into effect not only the measure proposed by the bill, but every other part of a system which it might be necessary to adopt.

Mr. R. would not trespass on the time of the house as he only wished to connect the reasons from which he should give his vote in favor of the bill.

Mr. Southard was in hopes this bill would have met with very little opposition especially when it was considered that it was but a part of a system of defence, of which the other parts would be decided in progression. Various objections had been made to the bill, some gentlemen supposed that gun boats were altogether insufficient for the purposes of defence, and that the scheme was merely ideal and visionary; and some had attempted to prove that gun boats had never been used. A gentleman from Massachusetts had yesterday disproved this by circumstantial accounts of two engagements one in the river St. Lawrence and one in the river Delaware. In the last instance about twelve gun boats had engaged two British ships of war. Mr. S. would state from good authority that the reason why these vessels were not made a prize was, that that the gun boats were not supplied with a sufficient quantity of powder and ammunition. This statement and fact would go far to do away the impressions of those gentlemen who supposed that gun boats were of no efficiency as a defence, or that their utility was ideal. In the progress towards the passage of this bill, every day new difficulties had been discovered, and new objections raised to its passage: some gentlemen told them if they passed this bill, and appropriated a sum of money sufficient for the object proposed by it, that they would not have money in the treasury adequate to the expense of building land batteries, &c. another objection was, that if they appropriated money for building gun boats, fortifications and batteries for the sea ports, there would be no money left wherewith to provide

arms for the militia. If those remarks were even correct they possessed no weight; because gun boats, fortifications and land batteries, and arming the militia, were but three several parts of one great system.

After these remarks he would only state his own idea of what ought to be done; he thought they should first provide gun boats; secondly, erect fortifications and land batteries; thirdly, pass a law providing for arming the militia—for unless men were armed, they could not prevent an enemy from landing, destroying and laying waste the country. Mr. S. hoped every thing would be done which was requisite for protection. Gentlemen had said that our resources were not sufficient to meet these objects: Mr. S. would observe that there was in the treasury money sufficient to answer all these purposes; if not, the country, had resources within itself, fully adequate to every measure of protection and defence. He would not go, as some gentlemen had, into calculations of dollars & cents; if the nation was embroiled in war, its expense would be incalculable; it was impossible to form an idea of the enormous expense that would accrue from war; but Mr. S. would draw all the money out of the treasury; he would not leave a cent—he would even drain the blood from his own veins if it were necessary for the defence of the rights so dear to his country. If the nation was involved in war, life, liberty and property, every thing was at stake; and all their energies should be exerted to repel the invader.

A number of gentlemen appeared desirous of building ships of war for the protection of our commerce. Mr. S. was of opinion that whatever might have been proper heretofore, such a measure would be inexpedient hereafter, of what effect would be any naval force which the U. S. could erect? It would form an object of derision for the enemy, and afford a pretext for war. It would increase the expense of the country, and add to the strength of our adversary. Would gentlemen take a view of Denmark and other European powers? See them all swept from the ocean, and their vessels were any to be erected. As to the ships of war which the U. S. now had, he should have no objection that those which were fit for service should be distributed as an aid to batteries and other works wherever it might be deemed most proper to make such distribution. He was clearly of opinion, whether war or peace might be the result of our present uncertainty, that preparation for defence ought immediately to be commenced; if preparation would not prevent a war, it would tend to shorten the term of its duration.

Some gentlemen had gone into calculations on principal and interest of expenses for six or seven years. Away with such trifling! Let us act the part of Americans; let us go boldly into defensive operations, and let us not be saddled with a long and tedious war. If war should be our lot, we shall experience a temporary deprivation—not of the necessities, but of the luxuries of life. For every thousand we spend in opposition to the enemy, we shall save a million in our own resources: our citizens would turn their attention to domestic manufactures; and though no man more than himself deprecated war, he thought advantages might result from it to the nation. He hoped the house would pass the law, and take such further steps as might be necessary to prepare fully for defence; that they would discharge with care the responsibility attached to their situation, and support throughout the justice of their cause and the rights of the people.

[Debate to be continued.]

FIFTY HOGSHEADS
Choice Jamaica Spirits,
FOR SALE BY

Catlett and Fisk.

January 11.

The Committee appointed by the Common Council, for the relief of the Poor, during the inclement season, inform their fellow-citizens, that there are at this time a number of families in town suffering for every necessary of life.

Donations in money, wood, provisions, or clothing, will be thankfully received by Mr. James Harris, Royal-street, or themselves, and distributed according to the best of their judgment.

J. Swift,
Hugh Smith,
Aaron Hewes,
James Ruffell.

January 13.

The following is extracted from an article in the American Citizen:

"An article, half male and half female, appears in a Washington paper to rebut assertions of a French influence in our present affairs. Although I am not named, although it meets directly nothing that I have written, yet I am not mistaken when I say that the article is intended as a reply to something that is supposed to have dropped from my pen.

It proceeds on the supposition that the executive is charged with having advised the embargo in compliance with the demands of Napoleon. This is unfortunate. Is the supposition the offspring of a consciousness of the fact?

I have made no such charge—I have not done my duty—I have not spoken outright—How shall I atone for shrinking from the highest obligations at a period big with the fate of this great and enlightened nation?

I have represented the embargo as having been laid, not in compliance with, but in defiance of the mandates of Napoleon.

But in truth we hardly know what to think, what to say, or what to do.

For the transaction is wrapped in mystery.

An act directly and eminently involving the rights, liberties, interest, prosperity & happiness of this last best hope of man, is systematically, and with the gripe of death concealed from the public eye. We know, indeed, it is; but we know not why it is.

In such a state of things, what is to be our guide? Passive obedience! The doctrine is sometimes excellent, but under circumstances like ours, threatened as we are with the greatest of peril, it has been executed in England and revolved from in the U. S.

In such a state of things, private sources of information is all that we can expect, and information from these sources is alarming—it is intimated to me by a pure republican as this nation can boast, men who in the gloomiest times have like me combated federalism and will combat it again, that we are at this moment in the voracious jaws of Napoleon, and that if we escape without being cracked, masticated, and devoured, we shall be more destitute and lucky than other nations have been.

Let us examine circumstances, for circumstances are all that we are permitted to examine.

The Washington paper, after asserting that he "is not the friend of a blind confidence in any executive," says,

"From the organization of the executive power, he alone knows the present ground on which we stand, and that on which, in future negotiations, it is meant to place us."

Granted. The executive alone knows the present ground on which we stand, and had he not called on congress to take a most important step upon that ground, one which may bring upon the country all the calamities of war, I would say that the knowledge should be confined to the president alone, for in this case he alone is to act.

But when the executive founds upon that knowledge a call on congress to lay an embargo which may induce a war, a war which congress alone can declare, surely it is necessary for congress to have that knowledge communicated with the call. It should no longer remain with the president "alone." There is no medium between this sound constitutional doctrine, and that "blind" confidence in "any executive" which the editor of the National Intelligencer very properly disavows.

Now did the executive communicate that knowledge to congress? I assert upon undoubted authority that he did not. He kept to himself alone that information which was necessary to enable congress to judge liberally and correctly of the important measure which he called upon them to take, and which they "blindly" for they had not the requisite information, did take. Let me here observe that however expedient it might have been to conceal the information from the public, it could not have been politic, to keep it from congress.

The president "communicated to us (I quote from one of my letters) two miserable extracts [general Armstrong's and Chambray's letters] but kept back the general and main correspondence."

Why was the "main correspondence kept back?" Did it contain something too delicate for congress, the supreme power of the nation; for congress who in consequence, very principally if not entirely, of that "main correspondence" was advised to lay an embargo? Surely congress ought either to have seen it, or to have done nothing. It should not have consented to

be blindfolded. Party spirit should not destroy so far; party spirit should not destroy the constitution. Party spirit should preserve the constitution.

The "main correspondence" is kept back, and it is intimated that it contains threats like those used by Napoleon in Switzerland, to Holland, and to these numerous nations which he first flattered then menaced, next over-run, and lastly conquered. Is this our condition? If it be, we are a gone people, and if it be not let us no longer remain in error, but know it. For God's sake undeceive us. Let it not for one moment be thought that the blood of our revolutionary heroes has been shed in vain. Let us not sink into the dust with self humiliation; but, if our independence be menaced by Napoleon, let us know it; let us let congress know it, that we may rise in our might as one man to enfranchise our enslaved country.

The Portuguese Monarchy.

The king of Portugal possesses territory in the four quarters of the world; but his domains in Asia, formerly very considerable, are now reduced to Goa, and its district, and Diu, and the island of Macao in China.

The estates of this crown in Africa, are now considerable. Besides counting what the Portuguese possess in Northern Guinea they have in the South several cities, as St. Salvador and others, rendering them nearly masters of Bregula and Loango. Upon the eastern side they have Mozambique; but their possessions in Africa are the isles of Cape de Verd, the Azores and Madeira, the last celebrated for its wine, contains 60,000 inhabitants. The population of the Azores is estimated at nearly 60,000 souls.

The real power of Portugal may be considered as divided into two sections; Portugal and Brazil. Portuguese Congoa is merely a feeble appendage of the last.

Portugal is divided into six provinces; Entre Duro Minho, Tras-os-Montes, Beira, Estremadura, Alentejo and Les Algarves. The population of these provinces is 2,000,000 of inhabitants, occupying a surface of 5113 square leagues 25 to a degree. The provinces most peopled are Beira, Estremadura, and Alentejo: Entre Duro Minho, is less so than the others. The geographical situation of Portugal is between 8 deg. 40. min. and 21 deg. long from the isle of Fer, and between 37 and 43 lat.

The decline of cultivation in Portugal, has been greatly exaggerated. The best proofs that all that has been said on this subject lacks foundation, is the rapid increase of the population of the kingdom. The enumeration as made in 1732, was 1,700,000 souls, while according to professor Link it is now 3,000,000—Though the estimate in 1732 was not made with a great deal of exactness, yet the increase of population since that period is an incontrovertible fact. Authors but little accustomed to calculations of political economy have advanced, that the Portuguese do not raise more grain than is sufficient for their own consumption for 3 months of the year; they suppose an annual importation of 19,150,000 quintals of grain, which at 15 francs the quintal, would cost 287,250,000 francs—How a nation having hardly any manufactures, can pay this enormous balance it is not easy to discover, particularly when it is recollected that almost all the manufactured articles sent to the Brazils are of foreign fabrication.

The Portuguese government is absolute the religion of the inhabitants is exclusively the Catholic. The persecutions of the Jews of this kingdom at different times, are well known. The inquisition redoubled the fury against them, or rather against those accused of Judaism, while this kingdom made part of the Spanish monarchy.

We should not be far from the truth in estimating the revenues of the crown at 80,000,000 fr. At first sight this sum seems enormous when compared with the population of the kingdom; but this estimation will be diminished, when we regard the resources derived from the Brazils which colony is indeed the principal part of the monarchy. But it must be avowed also that no European people with the exception of Spain, is more overloaded with imposts than the Portuguese but that is rather owing to their bad assessment than to their weight.

The Portuguese marine comprises only thirteen ships of the line. The land troops are numerous enough, but want discipline and instruction; and what is much worse are dead to the sensibility of honour. The values of the lords of the court often be-

come despotic and cruel. The army of 80,000 men of infantry and 6 corps of engineers. The principal capital, containing 200,000; Braga 30,000; Coimbra 20,000; Oporto 11,000; Evora 8,000; Santarem 8,000; and 7,000.

The ignorance and ignorance deprive us of a relative to Brazil the best that we have relative to this immense

The Brazils are 87 from 8 to 8 and 437 It extends from 2 deg. 8, and from the 37th long w from the meridian extent of coast is 1500

This favored country is necessary, u mother country more than 60,000 000

mine. The Brazil district Sierando Prio; the c in rubies and topazes

Rice, wheat, sugar, figs, cotton, vanilla, and cultivated in Brazil with Brazil is divided into 13 provinces and ten small order. The first are Rio

valley; Para, Maranhao, Bahia, Sao Paulo, Maranhao, and Mis-os-Gerars.

Those of the second grade, St. Catharine, Serra, Parozba, Rio Negro, Grande do Norte.

The population of Brazil is at least, of which Portuguese without m

er race. The principal metro, containing 60 00 and Bahia, containing 40 00

BOSTON, Janu

We were yesterday politely following (we believe NE)

IMPORTANT DEC

HAGUE, October Louis Napoleon, by the grace constitution of the kingdom

ing desirous of uniting our s majesty the emperor of th of Italy, against the comm seen the measures already majesty relative to the Weser and Elbe, have decre follows.

1. Any navigation whatever the coast, from the Dollard forbidden unless it is carri immediate convoy of our vess only from ports to ports occ

2. The entry is prohibited whatever, loaded with other ca which it is impossible for. As ship timber spars or of the North, or vessels in ba

3. Any vessel that shall ente detained, if she be loaded with colonial produce, or whatever, of the nature that Britain can produce or fu shall be sequestered, and laid purpose of determining ther

ling under convoy, shall hel from this disposition as e first article.

Our minister of Finance in the execution of this decree.

Given at the royal palace, Du B 10th October 1807, and the 7

(Signed) LO Minister sec'y of state. (Signed)

W. F. RO

The Proprietor of the *Andria Daily Advertiser*, of the Establishment, state terms—there are six hundred Subscribers. The Lift increasing.—T of Industry and Tal conducting a Newspaper could be a desirable Si circumstances beyond render it necessary great Bargain if applic made soon.

could not be destroyed, and preserved in its original state. It is a great curiosity, and is now in the possession of the British Museum.

The principal cities are, Lisbon, the capital, containing 200,000 souls; Oporto, the principal seaport, contains 100,000; Braga 30,000; Braganza 27,000; Coimbra 20,000; Evora 10,000; Elvas 9,000; Santarem 8,000; Faro 7,600, and Vila Rica 7,000.

The ignorance and jealousy of the Portuguese deprive us of any exact information relative to Brazil. We shall extract the best that we have been able to collect relative to this immense colony.

The Brazil is 875 leagues in length, from N. to S. and 437 broad, from E. to W. It extends from 2 degrees N. lat. to 32 30 S. and from the 37th degree to the 71st long W. from the meridian of Paris. The extent of coast is 1500 leagues.

This favored country abounds in provisions necessary, useful and precious. The mother country receives annually more than 60,000,000 in gold from its mines. The Brazil diamonds are found at Serando Prio; the country abounds also in rubies and topazes.

Rice, wheat, sugar, cocoa, coffee, indigo, cotton, vanilla, and dye woods, are cultivated in Brazil with equal success.

Brazil is divided into nine principal governments and ten small or of the second order. The first are Rio Janeiro, the vice-royalty; Para, Maranhao, Parnambuco, Bahia, Sao Paulo, Martogrosso, Goyaz and Minas-Geraes.

Those of the second order are Rio Grande, St. Catharine, St. Esprit, Serroa, Parazba, Rio Negro, Macapa and Rio Grande do Norte.

The population of Brazil is about 10,000,000 at least, of whom a fifth part are Portuguese without mixture with any other race. The principal cities are Rio Janeiro, containing 60,000 inhabitants, and Bahia, containing 40,000.

BOSTON, January 7.

We were yesterday politely furnished with the following (we believe NEW,) and if so

IMPORTANT DECREE.

Hague, October 22, 1807.

Louis Napoleon, by the grace of God and constitution of the kingdom, king of Holland, Being desirous of uniting our efforts to those of his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, against the common enemy, and having seen the measures already taken by his imperial majesty relative to the navigation of the Weser and Elbe, have decreed and do decree as follows.

Art. 1. Any navigation whatever on and along the coast, from the Dollard to the Weser, is forbidden unless it is carried on under immediate convoy of our vessels of war, only from ports to ports occupied by our troops.

Art. 2. The entry is prohibited to any vessel, loaded with other cargoes than those which it is impossible for England to furnish. As ship timber spars or other products of the North, or vessels in ballast.

Art. 3. Any vessel that shall enter therein, shall be detained, if she be loaded wholly or partly with colonial produce, or any merchandise whatever, of the nature of those Great Britain can produce or furnish, the same shall be sequestered and laid in depot, for the purpose of determining thereon, after examination, what shall be proper. Vessels sailing under convoy, shall however, be excepted from this disposition as expressed in the first article.

Art. 4. Our minister of Finance is charged with the execution of this decree. Given at the royal palace, Du Bois, the 20th October 1807, and the 24 of out reign.

(Signed)

LOUIS.

The Minister sec'y of state.

(Signed)

W. F. ROELL.

The Proprietor of the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, will close of the Establishment on Saturday next—there are now six hundred Subscribers, the List increasing.—To a man of Industry and Talents conducting a Newspaper, would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his control render it necessary to sell, it will therefore be a great Bargain if applied for.

The land troops are much worse than the sea forces. The court often be-

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Marine Insurance Company, WILLIAM HARTSHORNE was re-elected President, and JAMES B. NICKOLLS, Secretary—and FERDINAND MARSTELLER a Director in the place of Mr. Hartshorne.

An election was yesterday held for Directors of the Bank of Alexandria, when the following gentlemen were chosen:

WILLIAM HERBERT	C. SIMMS,
JOHN HOPKINS,	J. JANNEY,
R. M. SCOTT,	T. IRWIN,
J. THOMPSON,	* J. TUCKER.
J. DUNDASS,	

* New member.

Mr. Rose was, on Saturday, presented to the president.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to the President of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, dated January 12, 1808.

"The President of the United States authorizes me to inform you, that it is in contemplation to dispatch to Europe for public purposes, a vessel or vessels from time to time, during the period of the embargo; and that previous notice of the time and place of departure will be given, with a view to the accommodation of merchants and others in their foreign correspondence."

Captain Cavendish, who arrived at Boston yesterday se'night from Russia, sailed 8th October, and passed the Sound 8th November. The island of Zealand appeared to be blockaded; and Captain C. did not stop at Elsinour. The British intercourse with Russia still continued, and no new cause of alarm had arisen. The French, it was said, would pass the Belts on to Zealand, with 60,000 men, as soon as the season compelled the British ships to retire.

[N. York paper.

Arrived at Providence, (Rhode-Island) brig Mary-Ann, S. P. Allen, from Tortola. Capt. Allen informs, that the Americans were treated with the utmost politeness by the English, and that he never knew the American flag so much respected since he sailed the ocean, as of late it is in the West Indies. While at Tortola, some American vessels were sent in, but immediately released, and on a complaint that one of the government vessels had on board some American seamen, admiral Cochrane immediately ordered their being delivered up, and they were accordingly liberated. Some of them came home with captain Allen.

FROM ST. CROIX.—The British were not in possession of St. Croix, or St. Thomas the 14th ult. but the Islands were strictly blockaded. Admiral Cochrane had informed the Danish administration at St. Croix, that if in want of provisions they might be supplied by sending for them to Tortola, which had been done. The admiral at the same time informed them, he daily expected orders to capture those islands.

Captain M'Cullom who arrived at New York from Guadaloupe, informs that the British packet duke of Montrose, from Falmouth, for Barbadoes was taken by the French privateer Le Constant, and sent into Guadaloupe, after an action of 2 hours and a half.

From the National Intelligencer of yesterday.

CASE OF JOHN SMITH.

The Senate were on Thursday almost exclusively engaged in the settlement of preliminary points previous to the main enquiry. On these incidental points we shall confine ourselves to an abstract of the principal arguments adduced.

The president having read the application of Mr. Smith for reasonable time & proper means to obtain testimony, Mr. Adams expressed his readiness to vote for any reasonable proposition which should designate time and means, but declared himself unfriendly to such a general proposition as that before the Senate.

Mr. Giles expressed a coincidence of sentiment with Mr. Adams, and suggested the kind of resolution which he considered it proper for the Senate to adopt. While he was thus expressing himself, Mr. Thruston drew up a resolution, which Mr. Giles offered, and which, substantially, postponed the further consideration of the report to the day of to allow Mr. Smith time to adduce testimony.

Mr. Bayard expressed similar ideas to those of Mr. Giles, but thought the object aimed at would be better effected by adopting a resolution of a different form. He said he had prepared two resolutions, one for allowing time, and the other prescribing the mode of obtaining testimony.

He then read the first, substantially as follows:

Resolved, That John Smith of Ohio having made affidavit to the materiality of witnesses now absent, by whom he states that he will be able to disprove the charges alleged against him, be allowed time until the day of next, to obtain any witnesses and to procure any evidence he may deem material to his defence.

Mr. Adams said he did not perceive any objection to this proposition. [In a subsequent period of the debate he declared that on a further consideration of it, he thought there were serious objections to it.]

Mr. Giles being inclined to think this proposition preferable to that offered by himself withdrew the latter.

A long discussion then ensued in which Messrs Bayard and Hillhouse supported; and Messrs Anderson, Moore, S. Smith, Gregg and Crawford opposed the foregoing resolution.

During the course of this discussion, it was moved to commit the resolution to a select committee. In the propriety of this course there was a general acquiescence. Mr. Crawford read a resolution, conformable to his ideas of propriety, which in substance involved a postponement till the day of next, at which time the senate would hear such witnesses as should appear for or against John Smith, whose testimony has a tendency to support or destroy the testimony of Elias Glover, Peter Taylor or col. James Taylor.

The motion for commitment prevailed, and all the resolutions offered, together with Mr. Smith's affidavit were referred to a select committee.

In this discussion all the speakers agreed in the propriety of allowing some time, the only question being as to the proper time. Mr. Gregg expressed himself in favor of allowing till the 1st of February, while Mr. Bayard said he was not for allowing such a length of time as would preclude a definitive decision during the present session.

Strong objections were urged against precipitating a decision of such vast importance to the sitting member, and the injustice of deciding without allowing him a full hearing, was painted in vivid colors. In answer to this, the charge of the existence of a spirit of precipitation was denied, and it was said that Mr. S. ought, as soon as he heard of the bills found at Richmond, to have prepared himself for his defence; that he ought particularly to have taken these steps as soon as the report was made on his expulsion; and that it was to be presumed that he had made every preparation he could. To this it was replied that the depositions he had brought with him could not from their nature have been intended as evidence on his trial, but merely intended to shew the grounds of his defence and to arrest the force of public opinion that might otherwise have operated materially to his prejudice.

In animadverting on the time proper to be allowed, Mr. Anderson went into an examination of various parts of the testimony, to shew that the acknowledgements of Mr. Smith tended forcibly to establish the truth of several of the charges, and particularly to confirm the testimony of E. Glover; and that there were several points of the testimony before the senate which no further testimony could invalidate, and which consequently it was not incumbent on the senate to allow Mr. Smith the means of obtaining.

This suggestion was warmly repelled by Messrs. Hillhouse and Bayard as incorrect, and they called upon the Senate to forbear from forming a definitive opinion until they had heard both sides of the question.

It was contended by some of the speakers that the resolution to be adopted by the Senate, ought to specify the points of defence, and to limit the witnesses summoned to such persons as could testify on them, and that the inconveniences against obtaining testimony by depositions was so great as to render that course altogether ineligible.

LONGEVITY.

Mary Ralston aged 109 years, born in Lochaber, January 1, 1698, is now living, in good health, in Kent street, Liverpool, where she resided upwards of 50 years. She has lived in three centuries, and enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health, during five successive reigns, viz. King William, Queen Anne, and three Georges. She was an active partaker in the great battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, Preston Pass, Falkirk, Culloden, &c. and followed the armies of William duke of Cumberland in all their tails, both at home and abroad.

From Washington City, Jan. 10:

Caucuses, without number, are now held in this city, preliminary to a nomination for the next presidential election. It is in this day stated in respectable circles, that the arrangement has been so far matured, as on the democratic side to agree to support Mr. Madison as president and gen. Dearborn as vice president; on the opposite side Mr. Munroe, and John Q. Adams, are to be the contending candidates. Both parties feel the necessity of cultivating the interest of the northern states. It is upon this principle that each of them will recommend a gentleman from that quarter to fill the president's chair. It is said, that in a late caucus there were but three states (Pennsylvania, N. Jersey and New York) who supported the pretensions of Mr. Clinton to the chief magistracy.

The present week will disclose matter of considerable interest to the nation. In the first place, the denouement of Mr. Rose's mission is expected; next a determination in the case of Wilkinson, and thirdly a decision in the case of senator Smith, from Ohio. The presidential court of enquiry, in the case of Wilkinson, are to commence business to-morrow. As this body will possess no power to call for persons or papers, nothing decisive can be expected to result from it. But as the same subject will at the same time come forward in the house of representatives, in a more substantial shape, we may expect much interesting and important development.

Mr. Crowninshield on Friday last, after a speech of much vehemence, in favor of Wilkinson was taken very ill. It is said he has broke a blood vessel, and is in a dangerous situation. He is considered here as the most valuable commercial man on the floor of the house—A prophet is never known in his own country.

Aaron Burr, it is said, will forfeit his recognizance at the Ohio court, and means to repair to this city, where the Supreme Court sets the 1st of Feb. In this court he means to appeal to try the constitutionality of the late proceedings against him; He was seen last week at Williamsport, in a very humble attire.

The president is confined to his house by an affection in the face, and has undergone an operation.

Mr. Munroe left the city a few days ago for Virginia; but is expected to return immediately.

From the Emerald.

Quoth Tom Tar to Jack Tar, how are you my boy?
How am I? Damnation! I'm out of employ:
And our captain I guess in his reckoning is out,
He keeps crying, "up helm," for "put ship about."

Here's a rock on our lee—he away bears and veers,
Till at last on the rock our good vessel he steers;
Squally times, Tom! farewell! but when I next to sea,
My captain shall know when to cry "helm a lee."

Fishing-Shore to Rent.

I will rent my Fishing-Shore, at the mouth of Deque-Creek, for the next season, or longer if desired.

Bushrod Washington.

Mount-Vernon, Jan. 15. Saw6w

PIANO FORTES.

THE subscriber has just received from London, PIANO FORTES with additional Keys. They are equal, if not superior, to any he ever saw, and some of them most elegantly finished. They are imported on the best terms and will be sold very reasonable if soon applied for.

Thomas W. Pairo.

Washington City, Jan. 19. cost

APPEALS.

In Common Council, 15th Jan. 1808.

ORDERED,
THAT the Council will sit as a Court of Appeals, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at the Council-Chamber, from the hour of 10 to 12 o'clock, where all persons having appeals make on their assessment will attend, or otherwise be excluded from a hearing.
Test. JAMES M. M'REA, c. c.
January 12. dt30thJan

The Subscriber wishes to purchase about two thousand Chesnut or Oak Rails, to be delivered at his farm on Cambridge.

J. H. HOOE,

Jan. 19.

Notice is hereby given
To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,
THAT a dividend of three and a half per
cent. on the capital stock of said bank,
for the half year ending this day, is declared,
and will be ready to be paid to them, or their
representatives, on Thursday next the seventh
instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
Curden Chapin, Cashier.
January 4. [5] Staw 4w

Philadelphia Grand Lottery.

HIGHEST PRIZE TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Authorized by an act of the Legislature of Penn-
sylvania, for the encouragement of
USEFUL ARTS.

CASH PRIZE.	
1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars	10,000
2 do. of 5,000	5,000
5 do. of 1,000	5,000
10 do. of 500	5,000
10 do. of 200	2,000
40 do. of 100	4,000
100 do. of 50	5,000
500 do. of 20	4,000
1,000 do. of 10	5,000
1,000 do. To consist of machines for opening off-cast worsted and open wool's woollen cloth- ing into wool, valued at one hundred dollars each, (patent right in- cluded)	100,000
1,000 do. To consist of rights for manufacturing orna- mental mouldings for dwelling houses and shipping, valued at fifty dollars each,	50,000

Subject to a deduction of
fifteen per cent. dollars 200,000

The most valuable cash prizes, from 2000 and
upwards to be determined as follows:

	Dollars.
First drawn number on the first ten days drawing, each	200
First drawn Number on the suc- ceeding ten days, each	500
First drawn Number on the suc- ceeding five days, each	1,000
First drawn Number on the suc- ceeding two days each	5,000
First drawn number on the last days drawing	10,000

This Lottery will positively commence
drawing on the 23d day of February next, &
will be completed in 28 days at intervals, un-
der the superintendence of Gentlemen appoint-
ed by the Governor, to whom approved secu-
rity has been given for the faithful drawing
of the Lottery agreeably to the Scheme. The
numbering for the wheels has so far progres-
sed, under the direction of Mr. James Oel-
lers, as to justify fixing the day of drawing.
The cash prizes will be paid at the bank in 30
days after the conclusion of the drawing, and
the Machines and Composition rights deliver-
ed to order, on payment of the deduction as
above. All prizes must be demanded in one
year after the drawing, or they will be con-
sidered as forfeited after that time.

TICKETS at one Dollar and fifty

Cents to be had of

JAMES OELLERS,

No. 1 South Third-street.

LEONARD KEEHMLE,

No. 79, North Third-street.

THOMAS PETERS,

No. 22, North Second-street.

THOMAS BEDWELL,

No. 178, North Third-street.

SILAS WILSON,

No. 841, North Front-street.

JOHN SHAW,

No. 232, North Second-street.

CHARLES BITTERS,

No. 11 North Third-street.

ISAAC CARPENTER,

No. 245, South Second-street.

DANIEL MILLER,

No. 427, North Second-street.

And at the office of the Auro-
ra, and Freeman's Journal.

The Price of Tickets will advance as the draw-
ing progresses.

Note the purchaser or holder of every tick-
et, will be entitled to a valuable Patent right
for manufacturing Sago, Starch, and Hair-Pow-
der from Potatoes, by a process entirely new,
besides a chance of the many valuable cash
prizes.

Tickets to be had at Mr.
ROBERT GRAY'S Book-Store, in
Alexandria; who will be fur-
nished with a regular and cor-
rect list of every day's drawing.
January 7.

Mr. GENEERIS

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the
Public,

THAT he has commenced his Practising
Balls, and will continue them as heretofore.
Mr. GENEERIS begs the parents who have
children to be instructed, will please to send
them as soon as possible, so as to give them
an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as
he intends to have an Exhibition at the con-
clusion of his school for their amusement
which will serve to create ambition.
November 12.

SCHOOL.

A SCHOOL will be opened in WATER-
STREET ACADEMY, on Monday next,
by *And Thompson*, in which will be taught
Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Ma-
thematics, the Latin and Greek Languages,
Geography, &c.

Terms of Instruction—Reading, Writing,
English Grammar and Arithmetic, \$5—La-
tin, Greek, and the higher branches, \$7 50
per quarter.
December 25. 1st law

Twenty dollars reward.

AN AWAY yesterday morning, a negro
man named Charles Johnson, about 5
feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, has a small
scar on one of his cheeks; his legs are small
for a person of his size: had on and took with
him a grey coating roundabout lined with flan-
nel, and trousers of the same, a black coat &
an old grey great-coat, with a variety of other
clothing not recollected. Five Dollars will
be given if taken in the county, or the above
reward if out, and reasonable charges if bro't
home.

Lawrence Hooff, Sen.

Masters of vessels and others are cau-
tioned against harboring or carrying him off.
December 26

Diffolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore carried on in
this place, under the firm of *Roberts & Grif-
fith*, ceased by its own limitation on the 31st
ult. As it is necessary to close the business
of the concern with all convenient dispatch,
all persons indebted to them are requested to
make speedy payment to *John Roberts*, who
is authorised to settle the affairs of the part-
nership, and by whom the business will in fu-
ture be conducted.

John Roberts,

Samuel G. Griffith.

January 4. edlw & law 4w

ISAAC M'PHERSON HAS LATELY IMPORTED & NOW ON SALE,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
BOLTING CLOTHS,

Of the Manufacture of the Old Three
Kings, that are warranted good, are purchas-
ed with cash, and sold at a small profit.

Also, ON HAND,
A large quantity of BURN BLOCK, of
good quality and a sufficient number of hands
to execute any order for MILL-STONES at a
short notice, No. 30, Fayette-street, Balti-
more.
11th mo. 23. 2aw18t

A French and English Gazette.

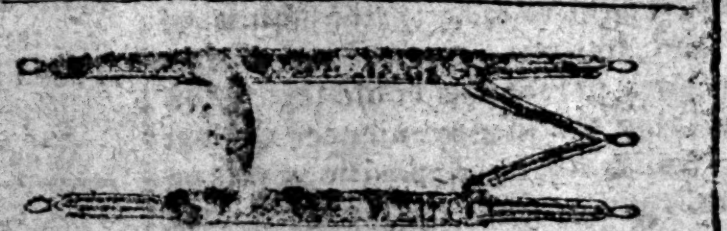
To Amateurs of the French Language.

WE are authorised to announce to the
Public, and more especially to
American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom
this new establishment is adapted) that *L'Oracle*,
a French and English Gazette, printed
three times a week, in Charleston, South-
Carolina, will be published daily on the first
of January, 1808, in the city of New-York.

A book of subscription is opened at this Of-
fice and at Mr. Godeby's Coffee-House.
Subscribers pay Nine Dollars per annum,
and only Eight Dollars, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very benefi-
cial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French
or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. Negrin,
who is on his way from here to New-York,
forming his correspondence.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders
FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. for ex-
ceeds any in use. To be had wholesale
and retail at the MANUFACTORY, lower end
of Prince Street Alexandria.

N.B. The Subscriber has a complete as-
sortment well adapted for the Winter Season,
and can supply wholesale purchasers on ad-
vantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

Sept. 75

Directions.
The buttons on the back parts of the waist-
band ought to be placed the same distance
from each other, as the two center buttons on
the Suspenders; to prevent improper strain-
ing and thereby destroying the ease designed
in the construction of the article.

PROSPECTUS

LEWIS AND CLARK'S TOUR TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Performed by order of the Government of the
United States.

During the years 1804, 1805, and 1806.

This work will be prepared by Capt. Meri-
weather Lewis, and will be divided into two
parts, the whole comprized in three volumes
octavo; the first containing at least seven hun-
dred pages, the second and third from four to
five hundred each, printed on good paper, and
fair pica type. The several volumes in suc-
cession will be put to press at as early peri-
ods as the avocations of the author will per-
mit him to prepare them for publication.

This distribution of the work has been
made with a view to the accommodation of
every description of readers, and is here of-
fered to the patronage of the public in such
shape, that all persons wishing to become sub-
scribers, may accommodate themselves with
either of the parts, or the entire work, as it
shall be most convenient to themselves.

Subscriptions received by ROBERT GRAY,
Alexandria.

Detached from this work, there will be send-
ed

LEWIS AND CLARK'S MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

From longitude 9° west to the Pacific Ocean
and between 36° and 52° north latitude
with extensive Marginal Notes. Dimen-
sions five feet eight inches by three feet ten
inches.

Embracing all their late discoveries, and
that part of the continent heretofore the least
known. This map will be compiled from the
best maps now extant, as well published as in
manuscript, from the collective information
of the best informed travellers through the
various portions of that region, and corrected
by a series of several hundred celestial obser-
vations, made by Captain Lewis during his
late tour.

For the convenience of subscribers, these
several works will be delivered at the most
respectable commercial towns, and at the seats
of government of the respective states and
territories within the Union: no advance-
required, nor will payment be demanded un-
til such delivery is made.

The price of part the first, in two vols.
will be ten dollars, and that of part the se-
cond, in one volume, eleven dollars, delivered
in boards. Price of the Map, ten dollars.

* * * Any persons who may have subscribed
for these works, to lists which contained no
stipulated prices for the same, and who may
be dissatisfied with the terms now proposed,
are at liberty to withdraw their names from
such lists, at any time prior to the 1st day of
December next.

Philadelphia, June 3. [Aug. 7]

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in
addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua- lities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality,
Maiden,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Artigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New
England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,
Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground
Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,
rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and
spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, stant
indigo, allum, coppers, madder, brimstone,
spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-
glish and country made gunpowder, segars,
and smoking tobacco; very best chewing to-
bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes
in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior
quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper
demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every ar-
ticle in his line—the whole of which have been
selected with care, and will be disposed of on
the very lowest terms.

Printing in all its various branches
handsomely executed at this office.

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handsomely executed at this office.

GREAT BARGAINS.

INTENDING to remove to the state
of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to
dispose of the following valuable and interest-
ing property upon low terms, which property
I inherited from my ancestors, who have had
a legal title to the same for upwards of one
hundred years.

One tract well known by the name
of *Abingdon*, being on the Potomac river
between Alexandria and George Town, and
nearly opposite the city of Washington, beau-
tifully situated, containing about Four Hun-
dred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for
three hundred and sixty dollars per annum
with other stipulations contained in the said
lease.

One other tract contiguous to the
first, leased to William Fraser for forty dol-
lars per annum, containing about six ac-
res.

One other tract containing ten acres
of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mile
tract.

One other tract contiguous to the
Abingdon estate, and within two and a half
miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres.
The greatest part of this land is heavily cov-
ered with red and white Oak.
A L S O,

Three thousand acres on the Scioto
River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle
George D. Alexander, being one moiety of
the land he was entitled to for his military ser-
vices during the revolutionary war. All the
title papers with the wills under which I am
entitled to the above property, are in the
hands of *Baldwin Dabbs*, Esq. to whom ap-
plication will please to be made for terms, he
being legally authorised to contract and
dispose of all the above valuable property, for
which good and satisfactory titles will be giv-
en.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 13.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LI- QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica

WINE.

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases of
one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

TEAS

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-
timore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff
in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; piment
to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cat-
enne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;
London and Philadelphia mustard; basket
salt; starch; fig blue; stant indigo; Geo-
gia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder;
coppers; allum; brimstone; chalk;
pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine
traces; bed-cords; leading lines; demijohn
gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpow-
der; Harvey's gunpowder; [the only real
fish battle powder] from F to treble sealed
chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled
monds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each
dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and
shovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable
for the fishery, &c. &c.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)

VOL VIII.

Sales at
On every Tuesd

WILL BE

at the Vendue Store,
Water s

Variety of Dry Go

Particulars of which v
e bills of the day—
which are on limita-
which are established,
sawed and purchased at
d prices.

P. G. M

PROFI

CUT AND A

A N

PROFILE L

DONE IN COLD L

NEXT door to Mr.

King-Street, near

Queen Tavern.

January 13.

TO RE

A convenient two stor

Store, situate on the cor

streets, lately occupied b

Apply to

Eliz

Rob

January 12.

FOR S

Negro Woma

House Se

Apply to

December 22.

TEN PA

Choice Cognac

8 hds. West-India

10 gr. casks L. P. T

36 casks Rice,

25 Shares Marine Insu

For Sale by

Catle

November 19.

WANT

A middle aged woman

ing a house. To one of

wages will be given.

Sept. 9.

TO RE

and possession given on the

next

The three story

on the corner of King and

now occupied by Mr. J

terms apply to Col. GEOR

next door, or to the subse

Nic

City of Washington, C

JAMES SAN

Offers for sale

25 hogsheads Mus

70 bags green Coffee